

Hoplothrips magnafemoralis Hinds (= *Acanthothrips magnafemoralis* Hinds). In the top of a fallen maple tree. Cranberry Lake, N. Y., July, 1920. C. J. Drake, Coll.

Hoplothrips corticis Serville (= *Acanthothrips nodicornis* Reuter). With the last.

There seems to be no published description of the larvae of these species. The larvae of both species are bright red, but those of *corticis* are a deeper red. In this species the color extends into the legs, except the tarsi, the entire tube, and even the first and second antennal segments. In *magnafemoralis* there is much less red pigment in the head, little in the legs and that mostly in the coxae, and the last abdominal segment is free of red pigment; the second abdominal segment is lighter in color, often distinctly yellow, and forms a conspicuous band. In this species the anterior angles of the head are produced over and between the bases of the antennae and the eyes into striking horns which considerably exceed the first antennal segment. These horns are curved and incompletely divided by a constriction near the middle. From the apex of the basal section arises a large, colorless, blunt bristle which extends beyond the horn. This horn-like extension is absent from the larvae of *corticis*.

FOODPLANT OF LUPERINA PASSER GN. (LEPIDOPTERA).

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It appears that nothing has been published regarding the food-plant and habits of this rather common moth.

The larva is a borer in the roots of *Rumex verticillatus* and probably other species of this group of plants. It hibernates within its gallery, continues feeding for a short time in the spring and attains full growth (1½ inches) early in May. The head, neck- and anal-shields are chestnut brown; otherwise it is dull white. When ready to pupate, the larva leaves its burrow to construct a slight cocoon within the adjoining soil. The pupa is glossy, light brown. One imago, female, obtained out of three